

peramental way. This factor, while not detracting from the scientific value of the book, differentiates it favorably from the many dry treatises of similar nature.

After a brief review of the anatomy of the sexual organs, the second chapter is devoted to the physiology of the sexual act, containing many valuable new facts and the author's personal observations upon the microscopic aspect of the sperm and its main constituent, the spermatozoa. More than half the book's space is devoted to the fourth chapter dealing with the various forms of impotence, while in the remaining chapters its diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment are discussed. This rather dogmatical division of the material does not permit of a good survey of the whole subject nor of quick information upon a point in question and would certainly be benefited by some change or modification in future editions.

While speaking of changes, the hope is expressed that a number of orthographic errors will be revised in the future, which are particularly glaring in names of distinguished foreign authorities (Albaran, Lohenstein, Ultzman, etc., instead of Albarra, Lohnstein, Ultzmann). Almost unpardonable in a book written by a graduate of a German-speaking university is the misspelling of the discoverer of water-Endoscopy, who instead of the good German Goldschmidt is persistently dubbed "Goldsmith."

Against these few minor discrepancies, most probably due to a mere oversight, figure the many and notable merits of the book. The author's views on important questions like sexual excesses, onanism, deficiency or correct guidance as regard sexual life, etc., are sane and moderate. His knowledge upon aphrodisiacs testifies of large experience and sound criticism. Statements like "the further we advance in the study of the deep urethra and the pathology of the various sexual appendages, the less frequently we see cases of genuine sexual neurasthenia," and "there are so many phenomena of sexual neurasthenia that one life is too short for the study and observation of them all," prove his good judgment and unusually wide experience and will be corroborated by every co-worker in this delicate and difficult work.

In harmony with the author's genial temperament a certain buoyancy and optimism pervades the book that communicates itself to the reader; it is interesting, attractive and instructive from cover to cover; it should be found in the library of every practitioner who wishes to be informed upon the pathology and rational treatment of sexual impotence.

M. K.

NO MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

The Homeopathic Medical Society meeting at Los Angeles made complaint that the state legislature had been dominated by a rival school of medicine. The reference of course was to the medical practice act. This is the complaint always made against any medical practice act which treats medicine as a science, rather than as a religion, but it seems somewhat curious to hear it from homeopaths. The medical practice act of California does not require any homeopath to take examinations in homeopathy, or any "allopath" (if there is any such thing), to take examinations in "allopathy," or in fact, any medical practitioner to take an examination in any subject on which there is any difference between schools. The regular physician may give one grain or one-tenth of a grain of calomel and the homeopathic physician may give one hundred

thousand trillionth of a grain of the same substance, but the medical examination of California does not test either of them on either of these methods. What it does require is that both of them shall know enough chemistry to know what calomel is made of; shall know enough anatomy to know where it goes when it is swallowed; shall know enough physiology to know the functions of the organs through which it goes; and shall know enough pathology to know what is the difference between the functions of those organs when they are diseased and when they are in health. If they are also required to know something of bacteriology, that certainly is not inconsistent with the Hahnemann doctrine that all diseases are forms of the itch, for if that doctrine has any meaning at all it can only be interpreted in terms of modern bacteriology.

The whole purpose of modern medical requirements is simply to demand that those who wish to practice the healing art shall be sufficiently trained in the fundamental sciences. Homeopaths are so trained, and the graduates of their schools are able to pass an examination on these sciences. There is nothing in the medical practice act to interfere with an educated man of the homeopathic or any other school. The incidental fact that when physicians are educated they practice all very much the same sort of medicine, and that the schools disappear, is not the fault of the law, and is not regarded by any educated man as a fault.—Fresno Republican.

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NOTICE.

A recently published medical book, found on street car, has been left in the office of the State Journal. Owner may have same by proving property and paying for this ad.

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 Burke, W. P., Redlands, Cal.
 McConnico, San Bernardino.
 Beeson, Henry O., San Bernardino.
 Axtell, S. B., San Diego.
 Ryan, L. R., San Diego.
 Marsh, O. G., San Diego.
 Weinberger, Joseph, San Diego.
 Crawford, W. W., San Diego.
 Coburn, E. S., National City, Cal.
 Ringolsky, Sol., San Francisco.

DEATHS.

Koenig, Theodore T., Portola, Cal. (Died in San Francisco).
 Wickman, W. J., San Rafael.
 Gosewisch, W. R., Los Angeles.
 Ladd, Ira Bourland (Died in San Francisco).